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## SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Department of Defense in its first status report to the Psychological Strategy Board outlines its obligations and responsibilities within the national program and describes the activities that have been undertaken. The Department of Defense notes that in the President's directive creating the Psychological Strategy Board and in the request of the National Security Council for Department of Defense participation in the preparation of a progress report, there is a clear indication that the Defense Department has a role in psychological operations beyond that of war planning or support for other agencies in the psychological operations field as requested by them. The Department of Defense notes, however, that a detailed delineation of the responsibilities implied has required a substantial amount of new and preliminary planning. It notes also that detailed responsibilities in some areas of cold war psychological operations are still in the stage of development and have not been entirely defined at the present time.

It follows, therefore, that the Department of Defense in outlining its activities, has placed greatest emphasis upon war planning and supporting operations.

### Responsibilities

The Department of Defense responsibilities in the conduct of psychological operations are cited in NSC 127, 59/1, 10/2, 10/5, and the Presidential Directive of April 4, 1951. NSC 127 states that "the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in conformity with established national policy and PSB guidance.....shall be responsible for planning and

OSD review(s) completed.

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execution of U. S. psychological operations in military theaters of operations" except in "...territory of a government which exercises civil authority and to which a U. S. diplomatic mission is accredited..." The Department of Defense under the requirements of the other references cited is assigned a coordinating or membership responsibility in the several interdepartmental committees and organizations established in connection with psychological operations. Under these provisions, the Deputy Secretary of Defense serves as a member of the Psychological Strategy Board along with a representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as principal military adviser. The Department of Defense participates in the activities of the Psychological Operations Coordinating Committee. The Department of Defense is represented on the consultant committees established under the provisions of NSC 10/2 and 10/5.

Beyond this participation in the policy and planning activities of psychological operations, responsibility for which is generally vested in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the defined functional responsibilities of the Department of Defense relate principally to war-time activities or war planning, and are divided into the following categories: (1) psychological warfare, and (2) unconventional warfare, including covert operations.

Responsibilities within the Department for the above functions have been allotted to the following: (1) Joint Chiefs of Staff, (2) Commanders under the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and (3) the Services.

A joint agency set up within the Joint Staff under the direction and control of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is responsible in general for the coordination of the psychological warfare plans and preparations of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The commanders under the Joint Chiefs of Staff are responsible for the actual conduct of psychological warfare operations by their forces. The commanders are specifically

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enjoined to conduct propaganda and informational campaigns so as to influence neutral or friendly groups in such a way as to promote the accomplishment of the objectives of the United States and its allies.

The functions of the Services in psychological warfare include such operations as preparing equipment and supplies for the prosecution of PW; providing the necessary intelligence; organizing, training and equipping forces for joint operations, etc. Specific responsibilities within their respective fields of interest have been assigned to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

Unconventional warfare (which is divided into guerrilla warfare, evasion and escape, and subversion against hostile states) is to be conducted by the nation's armed establishment in active theaters of war where U. S. forces are engaged, whether or not a formal state of war exists.

The planning and strategic direction of unconventional warfare is the responsibility of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In time of peace they cooperate with CIA/opc by providing guidance and assistance in the development of its plans for wartime covert operations, and reviewing projects for the conduct of wartime covert operations to determine whether they are consistent with and complementary to approved joint war plans. In the event of war they will plan and direct covert operations in active theaters of war where the U. S. forces are engaged and coordinate the planning of all covert operations.

Similarly, in time of peace, the commanders operating under the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are preparing, in coordination with CIA/opc representatives, unconventional warfare plans, including requirements for covert operations in support of approved war plans. Commanders are also undertaking to establish mutually acceptable mechanisms with CIA/opc so

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that the military commander can keep informed of CIA peacetime plans and operations to the extent necessary to ensure that they do not interfere with the accomplishment of his mission.

#### Current Operations

The Department of Defense through the JCS Commander for the Far East has engaged in psychological warfare activities under the provisions of present policy in Korea. It has concluded that psychological warfare in Korea has effected substantial savings in manpower and material.

It has participated in the development of psychological operations support activities under the Department of State for the Korean truce negotiations, and has achieved a significantly increased acceptance of tactical psychological warfare on the part of the combat arms. PSB plans "SHANKILL," "TORRENTIAL," and "AFFILIATE" have been used by the Department of Defense as guidances in the preparation of its plans for psychological warfare in Korea. A series of operational contingency plans have been prepared by the Commander-in-Chief in the Far East (CINCFE) in support of the PSB plans. The Department is also providing support for approved programs for covert operations, including facilities, personnel and materiel. Overt propaganda activities are utilizing a radio broadcasting and leaflet group, a loudspeaker and a leaflet company and for air support a special flight. Jet aces of the Korean war have been successfully exploited for psychological purposes.

In addition to actual psychological warfare operations in Korea, the Department of Defense is engaged in preparing psychological warfare and unconventional warfare plans in support of strategic war plans in other areas in accordance with national policies. In connection with this work, representatives of the Department are participating in inter-departmental and international planning in the NATO organization.

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Examination and implementation of Department of Defense capabilities in connection with support of psychological operations in the cold war is also under way.

Psychological operations plans of the Department in time of war call for the activation and employment of eight radio broadcasting and leaflet groups, eleven loudspeaker and leaflet companies and seven air resupply and communications wings, of which three radio broadcasting and leaflet groups, four loudspeaker and leaflet companies and two air resupply and communications wings are at present activated.

Orientation in psychological operations is being given in war colleges and command and staff schools. In addition, selected personnel for psychological operations assignments are given further training in Service schools designed for that purpose.

Comments: Deficiencies of the National Psychological Program

The Department of Defense believes that the developing national psychological strategy should clarify the role and obligations of the military establishment in psychological operations, and should provide for more effective psychological operations support to necessary military programs.

Specifically, the Department of Defense suggests that the national psychological program should include provision for more extensive support of the national military effort through the development of programs which will consider:

- (1) fostering abroad a psychological attitude which will endorse or at least accept the use of all types of new weapons when they are required;
- ✓(2) exploiting the psychological effects of atomic tests; and
- (3) establishing national objectives and clarifying department and agency responsibilities governing psychological operations during the cold war.

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The Department of Defense considers that the nation's military establishment can render more effective support to the national psychological program if its wartime potentials are exploited to the maximum during the cold war period. In addition to providing needed training for psychological warfare activities of the Services, such participation could make a significant contribution at the present time. Included in such participation could be provisions for appropriate show of force in the form of military demonstrations, utilization of existing psychological warfare units, for cold war operations, and additional support for covert operations.

The Department of Defense stipulates that its programs and activities both at home and abroad are designed primarily to achieve military ends. It notes, however, that many, if not all, of these activities have an inherent psychological impact. While certain planning designed to maximize the advantageous psychological effect of such programs has been undertaken, and certain planning has been completed designed to minimize the adverse psychological effect of necessary military activities, more consideration of these aspects is indicated.

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